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***Law on the Amendment of Act XXV,
1949, concerning the Five-Year Plan***

As presented to the National Assembly by

ERNÖ GERÖ

Minister of State, President of the People's Economic Council,
on May 15th, 1951.



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Law on the Amendment of Act XXV, 1949, concerning the Five-Year Plan

In 1950, the first year of the Five-Year Plan, our economy, especially industry, developed at a quicker tempo, and to a larger degree than the development foreseen by Act XXV, 1949, concerning the Five-Year Plan. The more rapid and large-scale development of the economy was made possible by the correct guidance of the Hungarian Working People's Party and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic; by the increased disclosure of hidden reserves; by the unfolding of socialist work competitions; the innovation and Stakhanovite movements; by the devoted work of our working class and our working people; by the continuously expanding application of Soviet socialist production experience and working methods, and the constant aid of the Soviet Union.

The successes achieved in the first year of the Five-Year Plan period in developing Hungarian economy and the new reserves disclosed have proved that our working people are capable of carrying out far greater tasks than laid down for the years 1950-1954 by Act XXV, 1949, on the Five-Year economic plan. But the experience of the first year of the Five-Year Plan has also shown that the demands of our country and our people are bigger than those which the Five-Year Plan Act takes into account. The first year's experience of the Five-Year Plan is a warning that the increase in the production of industrial basic materials is not keeping pace with the considerably accelerated development of our socialist industry and that the tempo of agricultural development is lagging behind as compared with the very rapid development of socialist large-scale industry.

Taking all this into consideration, the National Assembly decides to amend Act XXV, 1949. By implementing the amended Five-Year Plan, the acceleration of the country's industrialisation, the elimination of agricultural backwardness and a bigger increase in the standard of living of the people than that prescribed by Act XXV, 1949, must be ensured. Firstly, the development of coal production, the iron and steel industry, machine manufacture, the aluminium and chemical industries and electrical energy production must be accelerated. Through the increased development of producer goods industries, a considerably more rapid growth of the consumer goods industries than prescribed in the original Five-Year Plan must be ensured. The mechanisation of agriculture must be increased as compared with the scale of mechanisation laid down in Act XXV, 1949. The area to be irrigated must be increased severalfold, more artificial fertilisers and improved

sowing seeds must be placed at the disposal of agriculture, and larger sums must be spent on agricultural construction; with this help the socialist transformation of agriculture must be furthered, the yield of agriculture further increased, and the system of the supply of agricultural produce to the population must be improved, as well as the supply of raw materials of agricultural origin to light industry producing consumer goods.

In implementing the amended Five-Year Plan, the rapidly increasing demands of the country for the most diverse types of skilled workers must be ensured, scientific research must be increased and the cultural progress of our people accelerated.

To implement the augmented objectives, the investments laid down by the Five-Year Plan Law must be considerably raised. More factories, roads, railways, schools, cultural houses, creches, sports grounds and dwellings must be built. Towns and villages beyond those mentioned in the Five-Year Plan Law must be industrialised.

With the help of the amended Five-Year Plan we will transform Hungary into a country of iron and steel, a country of machines, into a developed industrial country.

By carrying out the amended Five-Year Plan, our people will become more prosperous and happier, and our fatherland a flourishing, socialist country.

The amended Five-Year Plan is a plan for building and strengthening peace, because it strengthens the unity of our people in the interests of the great common cause, because it welds the masses of our people in the struggle for the more rapid progress of our fatherland, because the successful implementation of the augmented Five-Year Plan is in the personal interest of every faithful son of the fatherland, and is at the same time the cause of the nation.

The Hungarian people have a solid foundation for the successful fulfilment of the objectives of the augmented Five-Year Plan.

The National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, embracing the initiative of the Second Congress of the Hungarian Working People's Party, amends Act XXV, 1949, as follows:

Chapter I

ENSURING THE MAIN TASKS OF THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Article 1

In the interests of carrying out the fundamental tasks of the Five-Year Plan, 85,000 million forints instead of 50,900 million forints, as originally prescribed, must be invested in the economy.

Article 2

1. From the total sum set aside for investments: 41,000 million forints must be devoted to factory industry;
37,500 million forints to heavy industry;
3,500 million forints to light industry and the food industry;
3,000 million forints to the building industry;
11,000 million forints to agriculture;
10,000 million forints to the development of transport;
14,000 million forints to the building of dwellings, the development of towns and villages, health, social, cultural and other investments;
1,000 million forints to the development of trade.
2. Five thousand million forints must be kept in reserve for unforeseen investments which may be needed in the course of carrying out the Five-Year Plan.

Article 3

1. As a result of the economic development, factory industry production in 1954 must reach 310 per cent. of the 1949 production level of factory industry, as compared with the 186.4 per cent. prescribed in the original Five-Year Plan. Included in this figure, the value of heavy industry production will reach 380 per cent. and that of light industry 245 per cent. of the value of 1949 production.
2. The value of agricultural production in 1954 must reach 154 per cent. of the 1949 production, as compared with 142.2 per cent. laid down in the original Five-Year Plan.

Article 4

1. Labour productivity in factory industry must be raised from the 1949 level by 92 per cent. by 1954, instead of 50 per cent. as laid down in the original Five-Year Plan.
2. At the same time, production costs in factory industry have to be lowered by 25 per cent.

Article 5

During the period of the Five-Year Plan, the standard of living, as compared with that of 1949, must increase by an average of 50 per cent., instead of the 35 per cent. prescribed in the original Five-Year Plan, so that in 1954 it must reach about double the average standard of living before the Second World War.

Article 6

In the course of the Five-Year Plan period the number of workers to be employed in the factory and building industries must be increased by 650,000, instead of 480,000 as originally prescribed. This figure will include 45,000 technicians. The labour force needed by the Five-Year Plan must be ensured firstly from workers made available through the mechanisation of agriculture and further from the ranks of the youth and women.

Article 7

The value of the national income in 1954 must reach 230 per cent. of the national income of the

year 1949, as compared with the 163 per cent. laid down in the original Five-Year Plan. Industry's share in the national income—including the building industry—will increase to 64 per cent. in 1954 from 51.1 per cent. in the year 1949, instead of 58.7 per cent. laid down in the original Five-Year Plan.

Chapter II

PLAN FOR PRODUCTION AND INVESTMENTS

A. Industry

Article 8

1. In 1954 the value of mining production must be 142 per cent. over the value of production in the year 1949, instead of the 55.2 per cent. laid down in the original Five-Year Plan.
2. Coal production in 1954 has not only to cover the yearly need for fuel, but also to ensure a considerable reserve for the economy. Therefore, production must be increased from 11.5 million tons in 1949 to 27.5 million tons in 1954, instead of the 18.5 million tons originally prescribed.
3. The increase in mining production must be ensured by the investment of 4,800 million forints instead of the investment of 2,465 million forints as originally prescribed.

Article 9

1. Metallurgical production must increase by 162 per cent. in the Five-Year Plan period instead of the originally prescribed increase of 95 per cent.
2. Our metallurgical industry must fully ensure the supply of home-produced iron to the Hungarian economy in 1954, as a result of putting the Danube Iron Works into operation, reconstructing the Diósgyőr Metallurgical Works, and other measures.
3. The production of pig iron must increase from 398,000 tons in the year 1949 to 1,280,000 tons by 1954, and steel production from 860,000 tons to 2,200,000 tons.
4. In order to increase metallurgical production, 7,130 million forints must be invested, instead of 3,998 million forints as originally prescribed.

Article 10

1. The rapid development of machine manufacture must first of all ensure the large-scale mechanisation of industries producing basic materials, the building industry and agriculture, as well as a considerable increase in the manufacture of machines for export. Within five years the production of the machine industry must increase by 390 per cent. instead of 125 per cent. as originally prescribed.
2. Within the plan period 7,000 million forints must be devoted to the development of the machine industry, instead of 5,150 million forints as originally prescribed; of this, 4,480 million forints must be invested to increase the production of the heavy machine industry, instead of the originally prescribed 4,214 million forints.

Article 11

1. In order to satisfy the economic needs and those of the population, electrical energy production must be raised from 2,200 million kilowatt hours

in 1949 to 6,050 million kilowatt hours by 1954, instead of the originally prescribed 4,270 million kilowatt hours.

2. In order to reach this objective, the performance capacity of the power stations must be increased by 584,000 kilowatts and investments to the value of 5,470 million forints must be invested instead of 3,285 million forints.

Article 12

1. The production of the building material industry must increase in five years by 306 per cent. instead of by the originally prescribed 114.5 per cent.

2. To carry out the tremendous construction works laid down in the Plan, 1,420 million bricks and 2,100,000 tons of cement must be produced in 1954.

3. In order to ensure that the prescribed production is carried out, 2,760 million forints must be invested in the building material industry instead of 618 million forints as originally prescribed.

Article 13

1. During the Five-Year Plan chemical industry production must be increased by 273 per cent. instead of the originally prescribed 138 per cent.

2. To increase production in the chemical industry, investments to the value of 4,080 million forints must be effected instead of the originally prescribed 1,934 million forints.

Article 14

1. The production of the textile industry must be raised within five years by 92 per cent. instead of the originally planned 52 per cent.

2. In 1954, 97 million square metres more of cotton cloth, 14 million square metres more of woollen cloth, and 2,450 tons more of hosiery goods must be produced as compared with the production results of the year 1949.

Article 15

1. To increasingly satisfy the working people's requirements, the clothing industry must be developed into a large-scale one, and it must be ensured that the production of the large-scale clothing industry should increase by 750 per cent. within the Plan period, instead of by the originally prescribed 250 per cent.

2. The fulfilment of the clothing industry's production targets must be furthered by investments to the value of 262 million forints instead of the originally prescribed investments to the value of 119 million forints.

Article 16

1. The production of the timber industry must be increased by 220 per cent. within five years instead of by the originally prescribed 78.4 per cent.

2. In order to further the increase of the timber industry's production, 103 million forints must be invested in it instead of the originally prescribed 78 million forints.

Article 17

1. The production of the paper and printing industry must be increased by 116 per cent. during the Five-Year Plan instead of by the originally prescribed 56 per cent.

2. In the interest of raising production, 287 million forints must be invested in the paper and printing industry during the Plan period instead of the originally prescribed 165.2 million forints.

Article 18

By means of telescoping smaller enterprises and their division according to lines of production, the food industry must be transformed into a mechanised large-scale industry. The production of the food industry must increase by 157 per cent. within five years instead of by the originally prescribed 70.1 per cent.

Article 19

The production of town and village local industrial enterprises must be raised from 441 million forints in the year 1949 to 2,885 million forints in 1954, and the production of the handicrafts producer co-operatives from 494 million forints in 1949 to 2,320 million forints by 1954.

Article 20

1. The building industry must carry out construction work to the value of 45,000 million forints instead of the originally prescribed 21,300 million forints, during the period of the Plan. The value of the building industry's production must therefore be increased by 338 per cent. within five years instead of by the originally prescribed 131 per cent.

2. From the above prescribed production value, the building industry proper must carry out construction to the value of 31,300 million forints and the construction industry to the value of 13,700 million forints.

3. In the interests of solving the great tasks awaiting the building industry, its transformation into a large-scale industry must be accelerated by means of the large-scale mechanisation of building work, the widespread application of accelerated building methods and the use of prefabricated building elements. With the help of all this, a considerable decrease in the production costs of the building industry must be achieved.

4. The fulfilment of the building industry's production targets must be furthered by investments to the value of 3,023 million forints instead of the originally planned 864 million forints. From the total investments in the building industry, 2,243 million forints must be devoted to carrying out the mechanisation plan.

Article 21

1. During the Five-Year Plan, instead of 263 new industrial factories as originally planned, 341 new ones must be established; that is to say, 267 heavy industry, 29 light industry, two building industry and 43 food industry factories. During the Five-Year Plan, the Danube Iron Works, the

Inota Aluminium Combine, two big chemical industry combines, two new electrical motor factories, a new boiler factory, a new transformer factory, a new ball-bearing factory, several power plants, the Vác cement factory, the Kaposvár spinning works, several cotton processing factories, a new straw cellulose factory, several dairy factories, cold storage works and other establishments must be put into operation.

2. During the Plan period all energy must increasingly be concentrated on the realisation of large-scale investments of national importance in the shortest possible time.

3. As a result of the transformation and further development of our industry, the share of heavy industry production in factory industry production as a whole must be increased from 49.1 per cent. in 1949 to 59 per cent. in 1954. The share of machine industry production in factory industry production as a whole must be increased from 20.7 per cent. to 35 per cent.

4. As a result of the investments carried out, in addition to the towns marked out for industrialisation, such as Szeged, Debrecen, Hódmezővásárhely, Békéscsaba, Makó, Szolnok, Kecskemét, Kaposvár, Zalaegerszeg, Esztergom, Kalocsa, Eger, Székesfehérvár, Szombathely, Veszprém, Nyiregyháza, Gyöngyös, Szekszárd, the following towns must be developed into industrial towns: Balassagyarmat, Cegléd, Dunapentele, Gödöllő, Hajdusoboszló, Jászberény, Karcag, Kazincbarcika, Kiskunfélegyháza, Mezőtúr, Mezőkövesd, Orosháza, Szentés, Vác and Várpalota.

Article 22

1. The fulfilment of the prescribed 92 per cent. increase in labour productivity in industry must be ensured by the further development of work competitions and the Stakhanovite movements; by higher technical training for the workers; by the considerable mechanisation of production processes requiring extensive manual labour; by applying modern production methods and by improving the organisation of work.

2. To fulfil the plan for a 25 per cent. decrease in production costs, the increased saving of material, the better use of production equipment and the continuous decrease of the expenses of industrial enterprises must be realised; and it must be ensured that the increase in labour productivity surpasses the increase in average wages.

B. Agriculture

Article 23

1. The elimination of backwardness in agriculture must be hastened. In the interests of this aim, increased help must be given to State farms, to the agricultural producer co-operatives and producer co-operative groups, based on the voluntary association of working peasants. Agricultural machine stations must be provided with high capacity machines faster than prescribed in the original Five-Year Plan; investments aiming at the development of agriculture must be increased by 37.5 per cent. as compared with the original

target of the Five-Year Plan, and from this the rate of mechanisation of agricultural labour must be increased considerably.

2. To supplement the soil's strength, first of all, artificial and natural fertilisers must be increasingly used, developed agrotechnical methods must be widely applied, new industrial plants must be experimented with and acclimatised which have not so far grown in our country: in 500 villages, at least, the method of grass crop rotation, so successfully applied in the Soviet Union, must be introduced. The area of secondary crops must reach 1,408,000 holds in 1954.

3. The number of agricultural buildings, firstly those necessary for the development of livestock breeding, must be increased; the stock of breeding animals must be improved, and the sowing area of fodder plants must be enlarged.

4. During the period of the Plan, the great work of transforming nature must be prepared, keeping in mind the example of the Soviet Union, by regulating rivers and lakes, extending farming by irrigation on a large scale, improving sodaic soil, planting shelter belts and other measures.

5. During the period of the Five-Year Plan, the State agricultural establishments must be developed into model establishments. It must be ensured that the State farms and cattle-fattening farms will contribute their high production to supplying the non-agricultural population with meat, fat, butter, milk, vegetables, fruit and flour. State farms must be the main suppliers of improved sowing seeds to agriculture and, at the same time, they must serve as a basis for scientific research and experiment.

Article 24

1. By providing the machine stations and State farms with modern agricultural machinery, it must be achieved that in 1954 on our country's arable land, 90 per cent. of the deep ploughing, 83 per cent. of stubble stripping, 50 per cent. of the harvesting, 50 per cent. of potato gathering, 43 per cent. of the sugar beet gathering, and 30 per cent. of the hoeing should be done by machinery.

2. During the period of the Five-Year Plan, the machine stations and State farms must be provided with 26,100 tractors. In addition to this the performance of the State tractors working in agriculture must be increased from 69,271 horse-power in 1949 to 334,637 horse-power by the end of 1954. Besides increasing the number of tractors, the machine stations and State farms must receive 17,320 new tractor ploughs, 11,300 tractor harrows, 6,800 cultivators, 5,300 tractor-drawn seed drills, 860 potato-planting machines, 1,820 selectors, 9,060 reapers and binders and 2,600 combine harvesters.

Article 25

To supplement the strength of the soil, the quantity of fertiliser per cadastral hold must be increased from 101.5 kilo in 1949 to 156 kilo in 1954 on State farms; the average for the country must be raised from 12 kilo to 73 kilo instead of 54 kilo as originally planned.

Article 26

During the Plan period the area of irrigated land must be increased from the originally planned 118,000 cadestrial holds to 324,000 cadestrial holds.

Article 27

As a result of mechanisation, the increased supplementing of the strength of the soil, plant improvement, irrigation and other measures must be achieved so that the average yield of wheat per cadestrial hold on the State farms should be increased from 9.1 quintals in 1949 to 12.5 quintals in 1954; the average for the country from 7.5 quintals to 9.7 quintals; the yield of maize on State farms should increase from 12.6 quintals to 17 quintals, with an average for the country from 8.5 quintals to 13.5 quintals; the yield of potatoes on State farms from 42.5 quintals to 74 quintals, and the average for the country from 38.1 quintals to 59 quintals; the yield of sugar beet on State farms from 82 quintals to 150 quintals, and the average for the country from 66.7 quintals to 132 quintals; and the yield of alfalfa on State farms from 23 quintals to 29 quintals, and the average for the country from 21.3 quintals to 26.5 quintals.

Article 28

1. During the Plan period a number of new plants hitherto not grown in Hungary have to be experimented with and acclimatised.

2. To meet the demands of the textile industry for more raw materials, with more and more home-produced raw materials, the area sown with cotton must be increased from 600 cadestrial holds in 1949 to 200,000 cadestrial holds in 1954 instead of the originally prescribed 100,000 cadestrial holds.

3. The growing of koksagiz and kenaf, which ensure the raw material for the textile industry, and the growing of ground nuts, which ensure the raw material for the oil and sweet industry, must be introduced.

Article 29

1. The increase in the yield and the development of the quality of livestock breeding must be ensured. The density of animal population per 100 holds of arable land on State farms must be increased from 14.4 in 1949 to 44 in 1954; on producer co-operatives from 10.2 in 1949 to 35 in 1954.

2. The stock of livestock must be developed so that horned cattle will be increased from 2 million in 1949 to 2.4 million in 1954; the pig population from 5.2 million to 6 million; the sheep population from 950,000 to 2 million; the poultry population from 17.5 million to 25 million.

3. The milk yield per cow on the State farms must be increased from 1,900 litres in 1949 to 3,500 litres in 1954, with a country-wide average of 31 per cent. increase in five years instead of 20 per cent. as originally prescribed. With the increase of the wool yield per sheep and with the increase of the sheep population, the 3 million kilo of wool produced in 1949 must be increased to 7 million by 1954.

4. To ensure the fodder demanded for the development of cattle breeding, the sown area of fibrous fodder plants must be increased from 922,000 holds in 1949 to 1,300,000 holds in 1954.

Article 30

1. During the Five-Year Plan, in addition to meeting the increased demand for timber on a large scale, the capitalist plundering has to be rectified and the socialist reorganisation of forestry must be completed.

2. Five hundred and seventy thousand holds must be afforested, which includes the areas already cut, and the areas to be cut each year. New forests must be planted on 80,000 holds instead of the 50,000 holds previously prescribed. To fulfil the demand for saplings, the nursery territory must be increased from 2,600 holds to 6,600 holds.

Article 31

From the 11,000 million forints to be invested in agriculture during the plan period, 2,000 millions must be invested in plant growing, 1,500 millions in forestry, 4,000 millions in cattle breeding and 3,500 millions in mechanisation.

C. Transport

Article 32

1. In proportion to the increase in industrial and agricultural targets, the goods transport target must also be increased. Thus, in 1954, 133 per cent. more goods have to be transported compared with transport in 1949, instead of 60 per cent. more goods as originally prescribed.

2. In 1954, the railways have to fulfil 9,224 million ton kilometres of goods instead of the originally prescribed 5,880 million ton kilometres of goods. Water transport must fulfil 841 million ton kilometres of goods instead of 750 million. Road transport has to fulfil 215 million ton kilometres of goods instead of 170 million as originally prescribed.

3. The performance of passenger transport must be increased so that in 1954 the railway can ensure the transport of 248 million passengers instead of the originally prescribed 163 million. River transport must ensure the transport of 3 million passengers instead of 2 million. Long-distance bus services must ensure the transport of 54 million passengers instead of the originally prescribed 16 million.

4. During the period of the Plan, 382 million forints must be devoted to investment in water transport.

5. In the interests of developing the road network, the length of hard roads must be increased by 57 per cent. by building new concrete and asphalt roads, as well as by covering existing macadam roads with bitumen. In addition to building new roads, 1,000 kilometres of narrow macadam main roads must be modernised. Altogether, 1,501 million forints must be devoted to investment in public road communication.

6. To improve town communications, an investment of 2,200 million forints must be realised. During the Five-Year Plan, the first section of the Budapest underground must be built, so that the section between the Sports Stadium and Stalin Square can be put into operation by 1954.

7. 2,935 million forints must be spent on the development of motor vehicle transport, including 375 million forints for the purchase of 1,500 new buses and trolleybuses.

8. The telephone cable network must be developed and the capacity of the telephone exchanges increased by 57 per cent.

9. For the development of broadcasting, the performance of transmitters must be increased by 387 KW. in five years, and television transmission started. The number of radio subscribers must be increased to 1,320,000.

Chapter III

RAISING THE MATERIAL AND CULTURAL LEVEL OF THE WORKERS

Article 33

1. It must be ensured that within the period of the Five-Year Plan, the consumer goods and food consumption of the population is increased to a larger degree than originally prescribed.

2. By 1954, the consumption per head of the following articles must be increased above the 1949 level likewise: textiles by 71 per cent.; leather, fur and shoes by 64 per cent.; furniture by 84 per cent.; glass and china by 115 per cent.; hardware by 65 per cent.; dairy produce by 56 per cent.; fats by 25 per cent.; bakery by 29 per cent.; fruit and vegetable produce by 59 per cent.; grocery and confectionery goods by 41 per cent.; poultry and eggs by 69 per cent.

Article 34

1. During the 1950-54 period of the Plan, 220,000 new dwellings must be built instead of the 180,000 prescribed in the original Five-Year Plan.

2. During the period of the Plan, 467 million forints must be devoted to building the town and village public road network, 30 million on the development of sanitation, and 43 million on parks. Altogether 6,490 million forints have to be ensured for building dwellings and for the development of towns and villages.

Article 35

1. In the Plan period 1950-54, 1,138 million forints must be invested in the development and establishment of institutions which will serve to increase the working capacity of the working people, and first of all, the working class, and the protection of their families and their health.

2. To ensure healthy work conditions for factory workers, the capacity of factory health establishments will be increased by 100 per cent. by spending a further 350 million forints by 1954 compared with 1949.

3. The number of beds in clinics and hospitals must be increased by 5,000 during the Plan period. New hospitals must be established in Miskolc and Veszprém. The number of ambulance stations must be increased by 30 per cent. in the period of the Plan.

4. In order to improve the health services, the capacity of the surgeries has to be developed by 92 per cent. in five years; the number of dentists' chairs has to be increased by 132 per cent., and the expansion of the district medical surgery network must be ensured in Budapest and in the larger provincial towns.

5. To improve the agricultural population's health services, 356 village surgeries must be established instead of 306 prescribed by the original Five-Year Plan.

6. To ease the work of women workers and to make it easier for them to take up employment, the number of places in creches must be raised by 390 per cent. by 1954 as compared with 1949. This means that instead of the 6,000 places for infants planned in the original Five-Year Plan, the figure must be raised to 30,000.

7. Ninety per cent. of the kindergartens must be changed into day nurseries, and the number of places in the kindergartens must be increased by 40 per cent. by 1954 as compared with 1949.

Article 36

1. In accordance with the accelerated development of the economy, more extensive provisions differing from the original Five-Year Plan must be taken to provide technical, secondary and high school training for the children of workers, working peasants and intellectuals, and to meet the country's increasing demand for trained personnel.

2. In the interest of meeting the country's need for skilled workers, the number of apprentices in factory industry must be raised from 31,600 in 1949 to 85,000 by 1954. The number of apprentices in industrial training workshops must be raised from 8,200 in 1949 to 32,000 by 1954 instead of the 14,900 as prescribed in the original Five-Year Plan; and the number of places in apprentices' homes must be raised from 6,200 in 1949 to 30,000 by 1954 instead of 10,000 as prescribed by the original Five-Year Plan.

3. The number of secondary school students must be increased by 77,000 instead of by 45,000 as prescribed in the original Five-Year Plan. The total number of secondary school pupils, including the workers' secondary schools, must reach 165,000 in 1954. Included in this figure are the students at the industrial technical schools which have to be increased from 10,400 to 50,000. Industrial technical colleges have to be established in Salgótarján and Tatabánya, and elsewhere.

4. Within the period of the Plan, the number of university and high school students must be increased by 30,000 instead of by the 8,000 prescribed by the original Five-Year Plan. The number of university and high school students must reach 53,000 in 1954; the number of students attending polytechnics must be raised to 13,000 by 1954, from 4,800 in 1949; the number of students at the Technical High School has to be raised from 2,100 to 7,200; the number of students at the Agro-Scientific University from 2,200 to 4,900; the number of students at the University of Economic Science and the High School of Economic Science from 1,760 to 5,200.

5. In the interest of raising the number of University and High School students and improving technical education, in addition to the new universities prescribed in the original plan, three more technical universities have to be established in the period of the Plan. The Agrarian Science University has to be built in Gödöllő and the University of Economic Science in Budapest has to be found new premises.

6. To facilitate the studying of the working and peasant youth and to stop them abandoning their studies, the number of places in general schools, secondary school colleges and university student hostels have to be increased by 30,000 during the period of the Plan instead of 6,700 prescribed by the original Five-Year Plan.

7. During the period of the Five-Year Plan, 1,700 million forints have to be invested in the building and development of universities, high schools, industrial and agricultural schools, secondary schools, and industrial apprentice institutions. Of this sum, 780 million forints have to be devoted to the development of higher education, instead of 377 million forints prescribed by the original Five-Year Plan. During the Five-Year Plan, 1,700 million forints must be expended on the development of scientific research. Of this sum, 775 million forints must be invested in the establishment, equipment and expansion of scientific research institutes, instead of the 177.5 million forints as prescribed by the original Five-Year Plan.

Article 37

1. To raise the cultural standard of the working masses, the network of factory and local cultural homes, cinemas and people's libraries has to be developed on a large scale during the period of the Plan. In the course of the Plan period, a cultural palace has to be built in Csepel with an approximate expenditure of 30 million forints.

2. By the end of the Five-Year Plan, 3,500 cultural homes must function.

3. The number of people's libraries compared with 1949 must be increased by 749 per cent. and the number of books by 3,166 per cent. It must be ensured that by the end of the Five-Year Plan period, every factory, village, machine station, State farm and producer co-operative shall have a library.

4. The total number of copies of books published has to be increased from the 1949 level by 100 per cent. by 1954, and the number of copies of daily papers by 35 per cent.

5. As a result of a 654 per cent. increase in the number of cinemas showing 16 m.m. films, regular film shows must be ensured in every village.

6. 557 million forints have to be invested in the development of public educational institutions and another 80 million forints on the establishment of factory cultural homes.

7. The People's Stadium in Budapest, which has to be finished during the Five-Year Plan, must be built in such a way that it should accommodate 100,000 people instead of 70,000 as prescribed in the original Five-Year Plan.

FINAL MEASURES

Article 38

1. The Council of Ministers, the Ministers and the leaders of State executive organs are obliged to ensure the fulfilment of the aims of the Five-Year Plan which has been augmented by this law.

2. The experiences gained in carrying out the Plan during its first year prove that every plan,

including the Plan amended by the present law, is an approximation to the tremendous possibilities which are ensured by a system which is building socialism, by the changed relationship of the working people to work, and by the adaptation of the rich experiences of the Soviet Union. The amended Five-Year Plan has to be perfected on the basis of the wide experiences and creative initiative of our working people, its fulfilment ensured and its over-fulfilment promoted.

3. In order to achieve the aims of the amended Five-Year Plan, the Ministers are obliged to ensure the detailed elaboration of the tasks pertaining to their Ministry by the proper use of the means of production, by raising productivity and reducing production costs; and they have to make provisions for the Plan reaching the factories, factory sections and every worker.

4. It is the task of the Council of Ministers, the Ministers and the State executive organs to ensure the continuous control within their own spheres of the implementation of the Five-Year Plan.

5. Socialist work competition, the Stakhanovite and innovation movements have to be developed and expanded. The wide unfolding of the creative power of the working people has to be encouraged and supported.

6. The masses of our people must be made aware that the amended Five-Year Plan is a Plan for building peace, which directly serves the accelerated progress of our country, the increase in the standard of living, the incessant development of our people's economy, and the building of socialism.

The successful fulfilment of the amended Five-Year Plan demands that

one should exercise greater economy, strengthen the protection of public property, consolidate Plan discipline, and concentrate our forces to carry out the decisive tasks of the Plan, and that the broad masses of the working people should labour with an increased spirit of self-sacrifice, consciously and with discipline, for the implementation of the augmented objectives of the Plan;

that we should display greater vigilance to the internal and external enemy, and defeat the machinations of the imperialists;

that the worker-peasant alliance should be unbreakable;

that the leadership of the working class and its party, the Hungarian Working People's Party, should be firm;

that we should bring about a closer and wider economic link with the socialist Soviet Union and the People's Democracies building socialism; we should deepen in all fields the friendly co-operation with the invincible leader of the anti-imperialist peace camp, with the Soviet Union marching towards Communism, in order to safeguard our work of construction, and for the protection of peace.

The amended Five-Year Plan is the peace plan. It is the road to the country of iron and steel, the country of machines, to a strong, wealthy, educated, Socialist Hungary.

INVESTMENTS AND PRODUCTION

	FIVE-YEAR PLAN	AMENDED PLAN
Total investments	50,900 million forints	85,000 million forints
Factory industry	21,300 million forints	44,000 million forints
Agriculture	8,000 " "	11,000 " "
Transport	7,500 " "	10,000 " "
Building	7,400 " "	14,000 " "
Trade	900 " "	1,000 " "
Reserve	2,500 " "	5,000 " "
Reserve for next Five-Year Plan	3,300 " "	

	INVESTMENTS IN MILLION FORINTS		1949	PRODUCTION LEVEL	
	Orig. Plan	New Plan		Original Plan	New Plan
Total industry	21,300	44,000	100%	186.4%	310%
Heavy industry	17,438	37,500	100%	204.3%	380%
Light industry	3,000	3,500	100%	172.9%	245%
Building	862	3,000	100%	231.0%	438%
Mining	2,465	4,800	100%	155.2%	242%
Coal	—	—	11.5 million tons	18.5 million tons	27.5 million tons
Metallurgical production	3,998	7,130	100%	195%	262%
Pig Iron	—	—	398,000 tons	960,000 tons	1.28 million tons
Steel	—	—	860,000 tons	1.6 million tons	2.2 million tons
Machine industry	5,150	7,000	100%	225%	490%
Electrical energy	3,285	5,470	2,200 million kwh.	4,270 million kwh.	6,050 million kwh.
Building material industry	618	2,760	100%	214.5%	406%
Chemical industry	1,934	4,080	100%	238.0%	373%
Textile industry	1,051	—	100%	152.0%	192%
Clothing industry	119	262	100%	350.0%	850%
Timber industry	78	103	100%	178.4%	320%
Paper and printing	165.2	287	100%	156.0%	216%
Food industry	1,383	—	100%	170.1%	257%
Local industrial enterprise	—	—	441 million forints	—	2,885 million forints
Handicrafts Co-ops.	—	—	494 million forints	—	2,320 million forints
Building industry (value of buildings)	—	—	—	21,300 million forints	45,000 mll. forts.
New dwellings	—	—	—	180,000	220,000
New factories	—	—	—	263%	341%
New manpower to be employed	—	—	—	480,000	650,000
Industry's share in national income	—	—	51.1%	58.7%	64%
Total Agriculture	8,000	11,000	100%	142.2%	154%
Plant growing	—	2,000	—	—	—
Forestry	—	1,500	—	—	—
Cattle breeding	—	4,000	—	—	—
Mechanisation	—	3,500	—	—	—
Mech. of agriculture	—	—	—	69,271 h.p.	334,637 h.p.
Use of fertilisers, average	—	—	12 kg.	54 kg.	73 kg.
Use of fertilisers, State Farms	—	—	101.5 kg.	—	156 kg.
Irrigation	—	—	65,000 acres	166,000 acres	455,000 acres
Area sown with cotton	—	—	850 acres	141,000 acres	282,000 acres
Area sown with fodder plants	—	—	1,300,000 acres	—	1,850,000 acres

	INVESTMENTS IN MILLION FORINTS		1949	PRODUCTION LEVEL	
	Orig. Plan	New Plan		Original Plan	New Plan
Total Transport ..	7,500	10,000	—	—	—
Water transport ..	—	382	—	—	—
Town communications	—	2,200	—	—	—
Goods transport ..	—	—	149%	160%	233%
Education					
Secondary schools (places)	—	—	85,000	133,000	165,000
University and high schools (places) ..	—	—	23,000	31,000	53,000
Apprentice homes (places)	—	—	6,200	10,000	30,000
Apprentice workshops (places) ..	—	—	8,200	14,900	32,000
National Income ..	—	—	100%	163%	230%
Standard of Living ..	—	—	100%	135%	150%
Labour Productivity ..	—	—	100%	150%	192%



1 Cadestrial Hold = 1.4 acres.

1 Quintal = 1.968 cwts.

The rate of the forint to the £1 is 33.15.